AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

1. (Previously presented) A method of treating disturbances in iron distribution in a patient suffering from heart disease comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of human erythropoietin protein having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1 without administering iron.

2. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the patient is suffering from heart insufficiency.

3. Cancelled

4. Cancelled

5. (Currently amended) A method of treating disturbances in iron distribution in a patient suffering from heart disease comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of human erythropoietin protein having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1 modified by the addition of up to three glycosylation sites, without administering iron, wherein the modification is selected from the group consisting of:

$Asn^{30}Thr^{32}$;
$Asn^{51}Thr^{53}$,
$Asn^{57}Thr^{59}$;
Asn^{69};
$Asn^{69}Thr^{71}$;
$Ser^{68}Asn^{69}Thr^{71}$;
$Val^{87}Asn^{88}Thr^{90}$;
$Ser^{87}Asn^{88}Thr^{90}$;

$Ser^{87}Asn^{88}Gly^{89}Thr^{90}$; (SEQ ID NO: ~~3~~2);

$Ser^{87}Asn^{88}Thr^{90}Thr^{92}$;

$Ser^{87}Asn^{88}Thr^{90}Ala^{162}$;

$Asn^{69}Thr^{71}Ser^{87}Asn^{88}Thr^{90}$;

$Asn^{30}Thr^{32}Val^{87}Asn^{88}Thr^{90}$;

$Asn^{89}Ile^{90}Thr^{91}$;

$Ser^{87}Asn^{89}Ile^{90}Thr^{91}$;

$Asn^{136}Thr^{138}$;

$Asn^{138}Thr^{140}$;

Thr^{125}; and

$Pro^{124}Thr^{125}$.

6. (Currently Amended) A method of treating disturbances in iron distribution in a patient suffering from heart disease comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of human erythropoietin protein, without administering iron, wherein the protein (EPO) is an analog of SEQ ID NO: 1, said analog is selected from the group consisting of: (a) human erythropoietin protein having the amino acid sequence, Ser Ser Ser Ser Lys Ala Pro Pro Pro Ser Leu Pro Ser Pro Ser Arg Leu Pro Gly Pro Ser Asp Thr Pro Ile Leu Pro Gln (SEQ ID NO: ~~4~~3), extending from the carboxy terminus; (b) the analog in (a) further comprising Ser^{87} Asn^{88} Thr^{90} EPO; (c) the analog in (a) further comprising Asn^{30} Thr^{32} Val^{87} Asn^{88} Thr^{90} EPO; (d) Gln^{24} Ser^{87} Asn^{88} Thr^{90} EPO; (e) Gln^{38} Ser^{87} Asn^{88} Thr^{90} EPO; (f) Gln^{83} Ser^{87} Asn^{88} Thr^{90} EPO and (g) darbepoetin alfa.

7. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the erythropoietin protein is pegylated.

8. (Previously presented) A method of treating disturbances in iron distribution in a patient suffering from heart disease comprising administering a conjugate of human erythropoietin protein of SEQ ID NO: 1 without administering iron, wherein said conjugate comprising the erythropoietin protein of SEQ ID NO:1 having one to three free amino groups covalently linked to n poly(ethylene glycol) groups of the formula $-CO-(CH_2)_x-(OCH_2CH_2)_m-OR$ with the –CO of each poly(ethylene glycol) group forming an amide bond with one of said amino groups; wherein R is a lower-alkyl; x is 2 or 3; m is from about 450 to about 900; n is from 1 to 3; and n and m are chosen so that the molecular weight of the conjugate minus the erythropoietin protein is from 20 kilodaltons to 100 kilodaltons.

9. (Original) The method of claim 8, wherein x is 2, m is 650 to about 750, n is 1 and R is methyl.

10. (Original) The method of claim 8 wherein the conjugate has the formula

$$P\text{-}[NHCO\text{-}(CH_2)_x\text{-}(OCH_2CH_2)_m\text{-}OR]_n$$

wherein

P is the residue of the erythropoietin protein without the free amino group that forms the amide linkage;

R is lower alkyl;

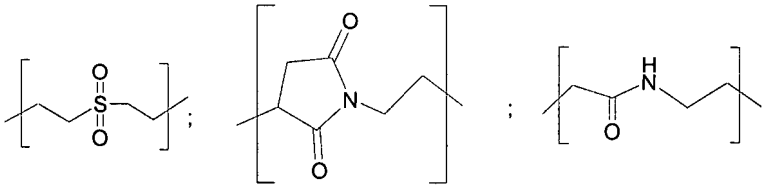
x is 2 or 3;

m is from about 450 to about 900; and

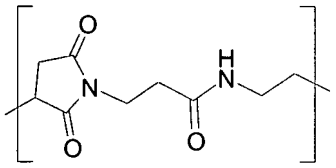
n is from 1-3;

and wherein m and n are selected such that the molecular weight of the conjugate minus the erythropoietin protein is from about 20 kD to about 100 kD.

11. (Previously presented) A method of treating disturbances in a patient suffering from heart disease comprising administering a conjugate of human erythropoietin protein of SEQ ID NO: 1, without administering iron, wherein said conjugate comprises the erythropoietin protein having one to three free amino groups covalently linked to from one to three lower-alkoxy poly(ethylene glycol) groups, each poly(ethylene glycol) group being covalently linked to the erythropoietin protein *via* a linker of the formula –C(O)-X-S-Y- with the C(O) of the linker forming an amide bond with one of said amino groups, X is $-(CH_2)_k-$ or $-CH_2(O-CH_2-CH_2)_k-$, k is from 1 to 10, Y is

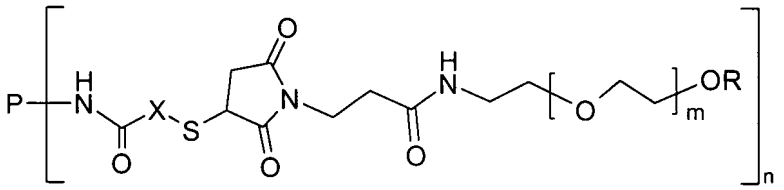


or



the average molecular weight of each poly(ethylene glycol) moiety is from about 20 kilodaltons to about 40 kilodaltons, and the molecular weight of the conjugate is from about 51 kilodaltons to about 175 kilodaltons.

12. (Original) The method of claim 11, wherein the erythropoietin conjugate has the formula:



wherein n is an integer from 1 to 3; m is an integer from 450 to 900; R is lower-alkyl; X is $-(CH_2)_k-$ or $-CH_2(O-CH_2-CH_2)_k-$, k is 1 to 10 and P is the residue of the erythropoietin protein without the n amino groups which form an amide linkage with X.

13. (Previously presented) The method of claim 1 wherein the amount of human erythropoietin protein administered to the patient is from about 100 U/kg to about 200 U/kg twice per week.

14. (Previously presented) The method of claim 10 wherein the amount of the human erythropoietin protein administered to the patient is about 200 U/kg once every three weeks.